

From the National Intelligencer.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.
NEW YORK, AUG. 14.
Stocks are in "the dumps," which means on the decline. United States Bank stock is at 115-1/2 to 3-4. The money market is very tight; a puff blows it up or down. The whole mercantile interest is afraid of "the Government."

The Manhattan Bank in this city is slyly resuming specie payments, on its circulation, not on its deposits! It is a Bank of itself, and by itself, and does not have the least influence over, or connexion with, the other Banks. There is not here, among intelligent, practical men, any belief that the Banks can or will resume specie payments for a long time.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.

We have news from Liverpool to the 8th ult. There is but little of interest in the money market, or in a political way. The cotton market is so-so. Mr. Spring Rice has brought forward the Budget. Of course, the revenue falls short in England, as in this country, for, when merchants suffer, the nation suffers. The late King was to be buried on the 8th. Mr. Spring Rice says the worst of the times is over. This is true of England. Gold is rapidly flowing from all quarters into the coffers of the Bank of England. A Russian frigate brought to Gravesend 400,000 pounds sterling, which was deposited in the Bank of England. In a few days it is expected that the bank would have in its possession about six millions of pounds sterling of bullion.

Don Carlos, in Spain, it is said, has outwitted the Queen's Generals, and crossed the Ebro at two points. Espartero is hastening to defend Castile, and Baron de Meer is following Don Carlos. However, all this news is enclosed in mist.

From Vienna I learn that an Austrian Ambassador will be "accredited at Washington."

The cholera is raging in Naples and Palermo, (Sicily.)

Money in England is in great demand. There are no more failures. Our good faith is highly praised. The English merchants, however, are not yet disposed to make any mercantile movements in this country.

Stocks here are yet on the decline, United States Bank excepted.

NEW YORK, AUG. 16.

I see that the Globe is preparing to open a fine upon Mr. Rives. The cause of this is well understood in New York, where Mr. R. has many Van Buren friends, with whom he has a good understanding.

The Van Buren Tallmadge men have put down their feet, and aver that they will go no further with *locofocoism*. They are loud in the denunciation of the Administration organ in Washington. Either must Mr. Van Buren yield, or the party will sever. The Tallmadge men will go no further for the very best reason in the world—that they are run off if they do.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

The Banks of this city have quietly held a meeting, which they don't intend that any body shall say anything about, in which they agreed to propose a meeting of the Bank officers of the United States, for the purpose of adopting some sort of concert toward the beginning to bring about the resumption of specie payments.

Foreign News, four days later from England, has reached us, via Boston. The late King was buried on the 5th. The dissolution of Parliament was to take place on the 15th or 19th. A new coinage is to be issued, bearing the likeness of the Queen Victoria. This about all the news.

One hundred and thirty steerage (emigrant) passengers left here in the Oxford for Liverpool. Thousands would do the like, if they had the means.

The money market brightens a little. Stocks rise. The good news from West is confirmed. The export of specie is falling off. Exchange on London is rated from 118 to 120.

The New York Times is taking strong ground on the side of Mr. Rives. It states that the communication signed "R." in the Globe, is his. Many of the Van Buren members of Congress from the interior will now range with Rives, and abandon the hard money humbug.

The Mr. Greeley imprisoned in the Frederickton (N. B.) jail for trespassing upon Madawaska (disputed territory) lands, has been released by the request of the President of the United States—Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, acceding to the request.

The Pottawatomies of the Platte.—The following letter from Major Morgan, which we find in the *Far West* of the 20th ultimo, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the apprehended rupture with Pottawatomies, at present inhabiting the new strip of country recently acquired by the State, is happily, and we doubt not honorably, averted. Emigrants to that fine region may, therefore, forego all fear of Indian depredations, and proceed on their journey.—*Fayette Missourian*.

FARM PLATTE, JULY 15, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of announcing to you the pleasing intelligence that on yesterday General Gaines concluded an arrangement with the Pottawatomies to remove immediately to their land above the Nodaway. There will not be an Indian in the country in eight days. The General moves and furnishes them provisions on his own responsibility. He is the man we need on this frontier. When there is a necessity for action he never waits for orders. He will be long remembered by us border people with gratitude for this timely aid.

In haste, your friend, A. G. MORGAN.

Slave Case.—Extract of a letter from Jas. S. Bullock, of Georgia, to the Editor of the Savannah Georgian:—

"HARTFORD, AUGUST 7.

To the Editor of the Georgian:—
Sir:—I have noticed your remarks upon the decision of my Slave Case, before the Court of Appeals, in Connecticut, and you are right in saying it is a duty I owe to the South, to carry it up to the highest judicial tribunal. It has been forced upon me, and I will do all that is proper to be done.

"I do not believe a gentleman in this city had any hand in enticing my servant to leave me. It was some of the colored people, with a Mr. E. Tyler, an Agent of the New York Anti-Slavery Society. Had I been surrounded by my friends in Savannah, I could not have experienced more good feeling towards me, and indignation expressed at the whole course of procedure, than was manifested by the citizens here—the most respectable and influential of all parties.

It would be improper to mention names, (I shall never forget them) but many of the citizens of influence and property tendered me their names, as surety, if required, and any other service! In truth, nothing but a sense of what is due to good order and law, prevented the leaders being furnished with a coat of tar and feathers.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUG. 23.

Violent Storm.—On Friday night last a violent storm of wind and rain commenced, and continued for about 24 hours, doing much damage to shade and forest trees, corn crops, &c. The destruction of corn is truly deplorable. Many a planter who had a promise of the most abundant crop, finds a large part of it totally destroyed, and the remainder materially injured. Some fields present the appearance of having all the stalks broken down; in others the fodder only is destroyed. But all have suffered.

From Wilmington.—There has been no intercourse with Wilmington by land since Saturday last: from which we were led to fear great disasters. We regret to state, that our fears are confirmed. From the Proprietor of the Steamer Cotton Plant, which boat arrived on Monday night, we learn that the rice crops are almost totally destroyed, the grain having been unfortunately in a state to be blown off the stalk by the wind. The corn crops, too, he informs us, are injured to an immense amount, many shade trees in Wilmington blown down, and great number of trees blown into the river.

No injury was done to the shipping.—*Observer*.

Great age.—Died, on the 6th of April last, in the State of Maryland, Jimmy, an African, the property of Mrs. Margaret Marshall, at the advanced age of one hundred and forty years or more, as believed by his mistress.—Although Jimmy had been long in this country, it seems that not the first principles of the Christian religion could be engrained on his mind. To his dying day he believed that after death he would return to the land of his fathers. But Jimmy was an honest man and a faithful servant and sentience; Mrs. Marshall felt that all was safe when she left home, if the key was in the possession of Jimmy; not to white or black would have delivered it but with the loss of his life.

From the National Gazette.

Among General Jackson's measures to "restore" a metallic currency, was the unlawful removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, and distributing them among favorite State banks of his own selection. Till the last hour of his term his confidence was unabated in the steps he had taken in regard to this matter. In his farewell address, he says:

"My humble efforts not have been spared during my administration of the Government to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this desirable object."

In his recent letter to the editor of the Globe he says, on the other hand:

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin, if they could, their men country, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the People—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent, and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

MENIER.—Captain Baker of the steamboat *Merchandise* informs us that the French brig *La Perouse*, Captain Fournier, 55 days from L'Orient, had arrived at Pensacola with Menier, the individual who attempted to assassinate the King of the French. We are further informed by a passenger, that Menier was about to take passage in the champion for Mobile, on his way it is presumed to this city. He is represented to us as very illiterate.

Our correspondents of the 1st. Municipality appear resolved that he shall have a double notoriety.—*New Orleans paper*.

A load of six bales of Cotton, was brought to the city from Verdery's, on the cars of the Georgia Rail Road yesterday evening. It belonged to Mr. Luckett of Taliaferro County, and is the first cotton brought on the Road.

—*Augusta Chron. & Sentinel*.

Silk Goods.—The amount of Silk Goods imported into the United States in 1825, was \$10,271,527; in 1836, \$21,979,002.

Sugar.—The quantity of Sugar imported into the United States in 1825, was 64,450,041 lbs.; in 1836, 181,243,451 lbs.

Coffee.—The amount of Coffee imported into the United States in 1825, was \$5,150,028; in 1836, \$9,653,033.

—*Charleston Courier*.

JOHN WESLEY, having to travel some distance in a stage coach, fell in with a pleasant-tempered officer whose conversation was sprightly and entertaining, but frequently mingled with oaths. When they were about to take the next stage, Mr. Wesley took the officer apart, and after expressing the pleasure he had enjoyed in his company, told him he was thereby encouraged to ask of him a great favor. I would take pleasure in obliging you, says the officer, and I am sure you would not make an unreasonable request. Then, says Mr. Wesley, as we have to travel together for some time, I beg that if I should so far forget myself as to swear in your company, you will kindly reprove me.

The officer immediately saw the motive, felt the force of the request, and smiling said none but Mr. Wesley could have conveyed a reproof in such a manner.

LOOK AT T'OTHER SIDE JIM.

When a boy, as I was one day passing through the market, with my brother Joe, I spied a beautiful orange lying on the top of a basket full of the same fruit. I immediately enquired the price, and was proceeding to buy it, when my brother exclaimed with a shrewdness which I shall never forget, "look at t'other side Jim."

I looked, and to my astonishment it was entirely rotten.

In passing through life I have been frequently benefitted by this little admonition.

When I hear the tongue of slander leveling its venom against some fault or foible of a neighbor, I think look at t'other side Jim. Be moderate—have charity. Perhaps the fault or foible, you talk so much and so loudly of, is almost the only one in your neighbor's character, and perhaps you have as great or greater ones of your own. It may be, this is your neighbor's weak side, and except this he is a good citizen, kind neighbor, an affectionate father, husband, and a useful member of society.

Others may listen to the story of calumny—but remember they will fear and despise the calumniator. Learn to overlook a fault in your friends—for perhaps you may sometimes wish them to pardon a fault in you.

CHERAW GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1837.

We state for the information of distant readers who take an interest in our town that it is remarkably healthy and has been throughout the season.

We occupy much space this week with the engineer's report on the Cheraw and Waccamaw Rail Road, but doubt not that it will interest a majority of readers more than any thing else with which we could occupy our columns. We particularly invite the attention of those who doubted the feasibility of the undertaking, to examine the engineer's calculations of the profits which the road is likely to yield on the capital invested; which is the only proper test of the utility of the project.

A trunk was stolen from the Stage on Friday night last near, or on the Bridge at this town, containing merchandize and wearing apparel to the value of at least \$1300. The trunk was found next morning in an adjoining field; having been opened and about \$200 worth of clothes and other articles taken out. The rogue opened a box of jewelry but took nothing out.

MR. CHEVES. U. S. BANK.—Dr. Cooper published, in the last No. of the Southern Literary Journal, a paper on Banks and Banking from which the following is an extract.

Captain Jones was compelled to resign the Presidency, (of the U. S. Bank) and on the 6th of March, 1819, Mr. Cheves took his place. In his exhibit, about three years afterwards, Mr. Cheves stated among other facts, the fraudulent discount and abstraction of near Three Millions of Dollars from the Baltimore Branch, while James A. Buchanan, was President and J. W. McCulloch, Cashier. Security was obtained for about \$900,000 nominally of this deficiency, but really about \$500,000 only. By calling in all debts that could be made available, by a rigid contraction of discounts and paper issues, and by procuring a supply of cash from abroad, Mr. Cheves saved the Bank. But he continued his system too long and too inexorably. Great pressure in the mercantile world, and many failures took place. The Stockholders complained of receiving no dividends, and the merchants and manufacturers found all their operations paralyzed, and usury flourished. The reductions made by the National Bank were calculated at Seven Millions, and by the other Banks at half as much. The price of land throughout Pennsylvania, fell at the close of 1819, to one half of the value in 1817. A man who entered into a contract in 1817,—\$ paid double in 1819, and 1820. Mr. Cheves at length resigned the very harsh but really salutary exercise of his arduous office. That the Bank was saved by his exertions, no one I believe denies; but the price paid for the benefit, was very good.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle succeeded him. Fully aware and forewarned by the recent events of a few former years, he proceeded with a few former years, he proceeded with a steady and cautious moderation, till he placed the Bank not only beyond the fear of failure, but in a condition of prosperity beyond that of any other known institution of a similar kind.

Mr. Cheves has published in the Charleston Mercury a reply to this part of Dr. Cooper's article and answers the charges implied in his statements. He shows that the Doctor erred in regard to the actual state of facts and their connection with the Bank; and closes his publication as follows:

If in the struggles of the Bank to be rechartered, my opinion was against it (as in fact it was) I nevertheless was silent. The relations in which I had stood to it forbade me to manifest opposition to it, in any way or in any degree. It is now no more, and I am free to declare that I am opposed to a National Bank in any shape. I always believed it to be unconstitutional, and my experience and observation have satisfied me that it is inexpedient, unnecessary and dangerous.

The constitutional question has been so often and so ably discussed, that no new light can probably be shed on it by even the powerful and lucid mind of Mr. Cheves, except in one aspect; and here, it is most likely, strange as the language may sound, that experience alone must decide. The constitutional question is involved, (or at least none but mere consolidationists will deny that it is) in the question whether or not a National Bank is necessary and proper to enable the Government to conduct the fiscal operations clearly enjoined upon it in the constitution.

That the State Banks are not the proper agents for this purpose is now admitted by all. None will deny that a U. S. Bank may be made to answer this purpose perfectly. Experiments prove it. The question is, can any other agency be substituted which will answer the purpose as well, or which will answer the purpose at all, and which will not be liable to as strong objections as a well regulated and properly restricted National Bank. On this question the views of Mr. Cheves would be valuable to the country at the present time.—The reputation which he acquired as a financier while in Congress, his experience and signal success in the management of the U. S. Bank at a most critical period in its history, and his pre-eminent talents would command for any deliberate discussion of the subject by him a most respectful attention from all quarters. Great interest would be taken especially in any scheme which he might, at this time, propose for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the Federal revenue.

ELECTIONS

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the only district not heard from last week when our paper went to press, (Edenton) S. T. Sawyer (Whig) is elected. The party character of the representation of every district is the same as last year, except Newbern, which has a Whig instead of an Administration member. Whigs 8. Administration 5. Whig gain 1. *Tennessee* has elected ten Whigs, and

three friends of the Administration. Whig gain one.

KENTUCKY has elected twelve whigs.—One district to be heard from which had an Administration representative in last Congress. This State had four members in last Congress friendly to the Administration. Whig gain 4 so far as heard from.

Since the above was in type we learn that the thirteenth district has elected a Whig.

INDIANA.—has chosen an entire Whig Representation.—This State had five Administration members in the last Congress. All her members were chosen as such, but some of them changed during their term of service.

ALABAMA.—The accounts from this State render it probable that three Whigs and two Administration members have been chosen.

JACK DOWNING.—Some body announces himself in the New York Express as JACK DOWNING Major &c. of the Downingville Militia, just returned from a two years' visit to France. He has commenced a series of letters "to the people of United States in general and to the Democratic party in particular." From the only specimen of these letters which we have seen we judge that, if this is the genuine Jack Downing, his visit to France has greatly changed his spirit and style as a writer.

John Floyd, late Governor of Virginia died at the Sweet Springs on the 15th August.

THE BIG SHIP.—The U. S. Ship Pennsylvania, lately launched at Philadelphia has been ordered round to Newport R. I. to take in her armament, & it so happens that the time of her being there will include the time of election of members of Congress. Some of the Whig papers are ungenerous enough to hint that this was not mere accident.

THE LATE GALE.—We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser that the gale was very severe in that town and neighborhood. The rice plantations were much injured, and from the number of ship masts and other articles driven on shore, it is feared that vessels have been wrecked on the coast. The gale was accompanied by an extraordinary fall of rain which carried off the bridges and mills.

Since the resumption of specie payments by the New Orleans banks, brokers are drawing out their specie, to send to the North for sale. The indignation of the honest part of the community restrains, but cannot suppress a proceeding so very disgraceful to those who, in the circumstances, are engaged in it.

PLUGHING BY STEAM.—An Englishman has invented a plough propelled by a stationary steam engine, which turns a furrow 18 inches wide, nine inches deep, and three hundred yards long in less than four minutes.

The sagacity of the President of the United States as a financier may be judged of from the following extract of a letter addressed by him to Sherrod Williams while he was a candidate for the office which he now holds.

"I sincerely believe that the PUBLIC FUNDS can be as SAFELY and CONVENIENTLY TRANSMITTED from one portion of the Union to another—that DOMESTIC EXCHANGES can be as SUCCESSFULLY and CHEAPLY EFFECTED, and the CURRENCY AT LEAST AS SOUND under the existing system of State Banks, as these objects could be accomplished by a national Bank."

Two papers have just been issued at Washington; "The Native American" whose title indicates its object, and the "Madisonian," an Administration paper designed, it is supposed, to supplant the Globe. It opposes the Radicalism of that paper, and particularly the doctrine of an exclusive metallic currency.

The National Gazette notices, as follows, the appearance of *The Madisonian*.

"*The Madisonian*, a new Administration paper, whose projection we noticed a few weeks since, has appeared at Washington. It is a handsome sheet, and is published twice a week. The first number is filled with appropriate politics: the leading editorial is well written, and is besides courteous and temperate in its tone. One circumstance connected with the publication of the *Madisonian* deserves mention. It will be remembered that the Globe uttered a characteristic tirade against the appearance of the prospectus of this paper in the *Intelligencer*, saying 'that it was a device of the enemy, and so forth. Now it appears that the prospectus was actually first forwarded to the Globe for publication, whose editor did not take any notice of it, or of any subsequent advertisement from the same source, so it was sent, of course, to the *Intelligencer*."

DEATH OF JUDGE EMERSON.—This distinguished Tennesseean died on the 19th ultimo, at his residence in Jonesborough, Tenn. Judge Emerson was for several years Editor of the Jonesborough Republican, and was at the time of his death Editor of the Tennessee Farmer; he was a man venerable for his age, and possessed of talents of a high order. His death is a great loss to Tennessee.

A trunk containing specie to a considerable amount was lately cut from the stage not far from Washington, Ga.

The Notes of North and South Carolina are at a discount of 10 per cent. in New York.

Capt. Maitland of the U. S. Army, in a state of insanity lately threw himself from the stern of the steam boat John McLean in Ashley river and was drowned.

ST. MARY'S, (GA.) AUG. 9, 1837.

Dear Sir:—This place has been visited by one of most alarming and destructive gales that ever passed over this section of country.

FROM FLORIDA.

FOR KING, FA. Aug. 3, 1837.
The celebrated John Hicks, (Tuckabatche-hajo), whose death I saw announced in a paper some days ago, came in this morning with two other Indians. He says that he has been hunting on his way from Fort Mellon, and that he left there ten days ago; expected to find the chiefs here, and has no doubt but that they will be here in a day or two, or he should not have come in; thinks that Powell, (Osola), will accompany them, that he is still at his camp near Fort Mellon. He further states that the Indians are doing very much from

sickness and that they are destitute of provisions, that they are obliged to scatter themselves over the country to get game; thinks that the delay is owing to Holatochee's being so far off near Charlotte Harbor, and his family very sick; that the warriors have strict orders not to fire a hostile gun, and as he cannot have provisions here, asked permission to encamp at a pond 4 mile off and at the old agency for the purpose of hunting until the chiefs come in. Says that Sam Jones (Apiakee) is now inclined for peace that at one time he thought he would rather die in the woods than to shake hands with a white man.

"BLACK CREEK, E. F. AUG. 10, 1837.

I assure you from information derived from every part of the Territory, it is certain that there are no depredations committed by the Indians. They will emigrate in the fall. It is folly to think otherwise, as the Indians can see for themselves, and they find that we are prepared at all points to give them a warm reception. This is owing to the energy and vigilance of the Commanding General. Had he, (as many officers believe he ought to have done—surrounded and made prisoners of Micanopy, Jumper, and others encamped near Tampa, he would have lost the influence of the first named Chief, who had 500 devoted warriors in his band. The act would have been highly extolled and shed some glory on the General but Florida would have bled at every pore.

ST. AUGUSTINE, AUGUST 17.

Our Indian Affairs.—We learn by an express which arrived here on Thursday from Gen. Jessup's Head Quarters, that information had reached there that the Indians were assembling in great numbers in the neighborhood of Fort King. They expressed nothing but the most friendly intentions as usual. Orders however have been given to the commanders of posts to be on the alert. It is said to be Gen. Jessup's opinion that they contemplate an attack upon some point; he has gone to Fort King. Gen. J. has ordered the purchase of horses and mules for the ensuing campaign.

PENSACOLA, AUGUST 17.

The Late Gale.—There are painful rumors afloat of wrecks upon our coast, occasioned by the severe gale. Nothing having reached us, however, of an authentic character, we abstain, for the present, from any statements connected with the reports in question.

Gazette.

Duelling.—The Legislature of Mississippi has lately passed a severe, though altogether novel, law, against duelling. Any one found guilty is ineligible to office, liable to a fine of \$1000, and imprisonment for six months; and in case of the death of one of the parties the survivor is accountable for his debts—the estate of the deceased being exonerated until the surviving party be prosecuted to insolvency.

The late gale is said to have done much injury to the rice crop on the seaboard.

From the Baltimore Transcript.
Twenty-Fifth Congress.—As nearly as we can ascertain by comparing the accounts of both parties, the numbers as thus far returned, stand 122 Administration and 114 Whigs.

Rhode Island is still to be heard from, 2 votes.

In Alabama, three are to be heard from. In Michigan 1. When these are given in, it is believed the returns will be complete.—It would seem from present appearances that the parties will be very nearly balanced.

NEW COTTON.

We have just seen the sample of the first bale of new cotton, received at the Warehouse of Clarke, McTier & Co., from the plantation of Turner Canton, Esq., of Columbia county. The quality is much better than the first arrivals usually are, and sold to Mr. Wm. Rankin, at 124 cents per lb.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*.

Contents of the Farmer & Gardener for August 22.

Notice to subscribers; do. of a complimentary letter; do. of the products of spring wheat and Baden corn; do. of Dutton corn; do. of the removal of Niles Register to communication on the culture of spring wheat in Maryland; prolific corn; do. in Pennsylvania; notices of do. in Virginia; notice of the sale of, and pedigree of Mr. Whitakers short horned Durham; mauling by a system of compounding; essay on the culture of the onion; state cutting machine; Wilson's mowing machine; smut in wheat; advertisements, prices current, &c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICE CURRENT AUGUST 29.			
Beef in market,	lb	4	6
Bacon from wagons,	lb	0	15 1/2
by retail,	lb		14
Butter	lb	20	25
Boeswax	lb	18	20
Bragging	yard	18	25
Blue rope	lb	12	14
Coffee	lb	124	16
Corn	100lbs	61	9
Corn	bushel	1	
Flour Country,	brl	600	700
Northern,	brl	10	124
Feathers from wagons	lb	40	45
Fodder,	1	1123	
Hides green	lb	5	01
dry	lb		01
Iron	100lbs	5	09
Indigo	lb	75	250
Lime	cask	4	50
Lard	lb	12	14
Leather sole	lb	25	10
Lead bar	lb	10	124
Logwood	gal	40	50
Molasses	lb	84	9
Nails cut assorted	lb	20	
wrought	lb	20	
Oats	bushel	49	50
Oil carriers	gal	75	100
lamp		125	
linseed		120	1374
Paints white lead	keg	325	425
Spanish brown	lb	8	124
Peas,		874	100
Pork	100lbs	800	900
Rice	100lbs	400	500
Shot, Bag		225	250
"	lb	124	
Sugar	lb	10	124
Salt	sack	300	325
salt	bush	274	100
Steel American,	lb	10	16
English	lb	14	
German	lb	12	14
Tallow	lb	10	124
Tea imperial	lb	125	1374
hyson	lb	100	125
Tobacco manufactured	lb	10	15
Window glass 8 x 10	50R	325	350
11 x 12		350	375